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MANFORD MARTIN EDITOR
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SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1916
BRILLIANTS
Let loose the allatross in midland woods and the crow in the better bird.—W. Clark Russell.
The One remains, the many change and pass.
Heaven's light forever shines, Earth's shadows fly;
Life, like a dome of many-colored glass,
Stains the white radiance of Eternity.—Shelley.
Once more looked on the old familiar faces
Of Loves, and Joys, Regrets and soft Contritions,
And the grim grey ghosts of old Ambitions.—Viets.
When a man passively renounces his pleasures and privileges at the demand or dictation of others it is time for him to wear a crown and submit to the tyranny of infants.—E. V. Goettf.
HOLTON PROSPERS UNDER WILSON
Mr. Holton is proud of his income. He scattered circulars all over town yesterday in which he told the people that he was paying tax this year on an income of \$8,700. We congratulate him. Prosperity indeed has come his way. But it would seem to be a comparatively new thing for him. Referring to the tax lists last night, we found that even as late as 1914 Mr. Holton was not paying income tax on a dollar. And the record shows that Mr. Holton has paid income tax on the following amounts in the following years:
1914 \$0,000
1915 \$1,750
1916 \$5,700
A big jump this. But no more than we expected. The great wave of Democratic prosperity which has been sweeping the country has known no limits. Like the generous rain from heaven, it has poured out its bounties into the laps of the just and the unjust. If Mr. Holton has not lost all sense of gratitude, he, too, should join in the chorus and thank God for Woodrow Wilson.
MR. MCKAUGHAN'S EFFICIENCY
No better evidence of the efficiency of the Clerk of the Superior Court can possibly be given than the testimony of attorneys. For attorneys come in daily contact with this official. There is hardly a day that they do not have business to transact in the Clerk's office. They are, therefore, in better position than anybody else to know whether or not the man who occupies the office of Clerk is competent and efficient.
For the best possible evidence of the efficiency of Clerk C. M. McKaughan of Forsyth county we refer our readers to the statements of leading attorneys of this city, published elsewhere in The Journal today. Do the people of Forsyth want to turn a man out of office who is rendering such splendid service? That is the question they must answer next Tuesday. When they vote they should remember that the Clerk's office is an important one and for a man to fill it acceptably he must have ability and experience.
IT WOULD BE ODD IF—
A Western contemporary remarks:
"It surely does look odd to have Col. Roosevelt bellowing for Hughes in Denver and Victor Murdock shouting for Wilson in Wichita, almost next door. Col. Roosevelt was the ideal of dyed-in-the-wool Progressivism. He was the inventor of the lem. He was it. Mr. Murdock was a faithful follower, a Roosevelt idolator. He was national chairman of the Progressive party organization. He was the Progressive leader and spokesman in the last Congress."
Indeed, this would be odd, if it were not for one fact. That fact is this:
Colonel Roosevelt does not bellow for Hughes, either in Denver or anywhere else. He is supposed to be campaigning for Hughes. Sometimes he bethinks him to mention the name of Hughes and sometimes he forgets that there is any such man. But when he does mention that name he does anything but bellow it. In fact, when he manages to articulate "Hughes" is about the only time that he does not bellow. He bellows only when he speaks of "My Record."
We have heard that the report is being circulated in this county that a voter will not be permitted to scratch his ticket this year—that if he scratches the name of any candidate his vote won't count. There is no truth in this report. The voter can mark out the name of any candidate he pleases and write in the name of the candidate of his choice. And his vote will be counted accordingly.
Democrats who have the interest of their party at heart should not swap votes. This is one time in the history of Forsyth county when every Democrat should vote the ticket straight.

LET THE RECORD SPEAK
We referred yesterday morning to the splendid county government the people of Forsyth are enjoying under a Democratic administration. As proof we propose here briefly to submit the record. The principal features of that record have been presented by Mr. George W. Maslin, Democratic candidate for member of the Board of County Commissioners, in the speeches he has been making throughout the county. In these speeches Mr. Maslin has shown a remarkable familiarity with and grasp on county affairs, which demonstrate conclusively that no man in the county is better fitted than he for the chairmanship of the Board of County Commissioners. Here is the record as presented by Mr. Maslin:
When the Democrats came in they found a floating debt of \$135,000, of which \$15,000 was a note to a private individual that had been carried for years at six per cent interest. The Democrats asked the Legislature to let them fund the rest of the debt at five per cent, instead of six, which the county had been paying, and provide a sinking fund to retire the bonds in periods of five years.
Since this was done, in addition to paying off the \$15,000 note referred to, they have paid off \$19,000 of the courthouse bonds, which represents the first payment on the courthouse, notwithstanding it was built some 25 years ago.
Thus it is seen that the Democrats have paid \$34,000 of the county debt, but in spite of that they are today conducting the county's business on a tax rate of only \$1.00, whereas the tax rate in the United States runs from \$1.00 to \$6.00, Forsyth's being the minimum.
The assessed value of the property in the county is approximately \$32,000,000 and the amount of taxes collected by the Sheriff is between \$350,000 and \$360,000. In other words, this county is a big estate belonging to the people yielding an income of upwards of \$360,000. Certainly the people do not want any but an experienced and efficient man to administer such an estate.
What are we getting for our \$1.00 tax rate? In the first place, it is worthy of note that despite the low rate the county has not had to borrow a dollar. But notwithstanding that, we are building good roads all over the county. Moreover, there are in daily attendance in the public schools of Forsyth today 4,000 more children than there were 12 years ago. And our school system has been so improved under Democratic rule that today practically every township has a high school, from which boys and girls can graduate and go to college just the same as from the Winston-Salem high school.
One of the things that made this progress possible was the economical and efficient administration of the county offices. During the last four years Register of Deeds Lantz has turned into the county treasury more than \$15,000 over and above the running expenses of his office; in the one year that Mr. McKaughan has held the Clerk's office he has saved the county about \$2,000; and Sheriff Flynn, who has worked under the salary system for six years, has saved the county upwards of \$30,000. These items represent a big saving to the people of the county. But even more impressive is the fact that since he became jailer Sheriff Flynn has reduced the expenses of the jail by about \$300 a month, in addition to making it a sanitary place to live. He has made the women's Department of the jail more than self-sustaining since establishing a sewing room for the female prisoners.
What more can the people want from their officials than a record of service, progress and economy such as is here presented?

TOO LATE FOR DEMAGOGY
If A. E. Holton is elected to the Senate from Forsyth county his victory will be heralded from one end of the State to the other as a great triumph for the "old guard" Republicans of North Carolina. Do the people of Forsyth want to send the news to the world that they are ready to restore to power the leaders of the Republican party who disgraced and debauched the fair name of this great State in 1895 and '97? If they are we have greatly underestimated their desire for good government.
Of course, Mr. Holton will not be elected. But if the miracle should happen, if he should be able so far to mislead the people as to induce a majority of them to vote for him, his election will be due solely to the fact that he has gotten some people to believe that the manufacturing enterprises of Winston-Salem are corrupt oppressors of their employes and have been built up by illegal methods.
It is utterly impossible for us to conceive of Mr. Holton's misleading intelligent citizens with this demagogue's stale appeal to prejudice. For those who are familiar with his record know that at the very time when he insists the manufacturing industries of Winston-Salem were violating the law A. E. Holton held the high office of United States District Attorney. Being such an official it was his sworn duty to prosecute to the limit of his power the men whom he now alleges were guilty of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.
But who ever heard of District Attorney Holton bringing suit under the Sherman Act to break up monopolies? Who ever heard him, while he was in office, utter one word in condemnation of the tactics which he now says were practiced here by "big business" to put small manufacturers out of business? When he occupied a position that gave him power to help them, who ever heard him lift his voice in defense of the wage earners? If there was anything wrong why didn't he try to right it while he was in office and had authority to do something? Why did he then ignore so entirely the same workingman whom he now pretends to love so dearly?
The answer is easy: Then Mr. Holton held office; now Mr. Holton is seeking office. Then he was not hunting votes; now he is exhausting all his resources and all his ingenuity in search for votes.
We are greatly mistaken if the time has not passed in North Carolina when any man can win the votes of intelligent people by such demagoguery as is being practiced by this candidate. It is too late for the demagogue in North Carolina politics.

Public Opinion
Sentiment of the people as voiced in open letters to the Editor
R. G. HOLDER CRITICIZES
REPLY OF MR. L. B. WALL
To the Editor of The Journal:
I am glad to note that Mr. L. B. Wall's reply to my letter which appeared in the Tuesday's issue of the Journal states that he has no political views. I regret to say that Mr. Wall has made several mistakes in this letter also. In my recent article I took a stand on the fence between two great political parties, but it seems Mr. Wall has tried to pull me off on his side. Now, as Mr. Wall is an attorney, it is quite proper for him to meddle with politics, but a school teacher has no use for the vile stuff.
The object of the public schools is to develop manhood and womanhood, and not a bitter partisan spirit that will grow more bitter as the years pass. So for this reason I do not meddle with politics. However, Mr. Wall has misconstrued the purpose of my letter. He wants to mix that purpose with something too dirty for the true man—politics. My letter was written for the purpose of lifting the little townshipped boy in the program to the point where we can appreciate the higher things in life and to a place where he can be on an equal, intellectually with the rich man's son of the city.
Mr. Wall says I am fighting the policies advocated by Mr. Holton. Now, I don't know what Mr. Holton is advocating. I do know, however, that I have told the truth, and that I have made no reference to Mr. Holton or his policies. Although I mainly state that I have no political views, and that I have heard no campaign speeches, yet Mr. Wall has put me down a Republican who has turned traitor to his party. This is an injustice to me. Being a rural school teacher, I am burdened with the work of no time for politics. About the only political paper I take is The Journal and after reading Mr. Wall's article last week I was convinced that he had made a mistake. It was this conviction that caused me to write the truth about the conditions in the rural schools. It was this same conviction that caused Mr. Wall to reply. His reply plainly shows that his conscience is troubling him, for he admits that I tell the truth, "even if I don't mean to."
Now, Mr. Wall must know that I mean every word I write; if I did not, I would not write it. I am vitally interested in public education. I couldn't succeed with my work if I didn't become interested in it. I enjoy seeing the children grasp new ideas; it thrills my soul to see them make rapid progress. Who does not like to witness like scenes, for are not these children the hope of the future?
Although Mr. Wall realizes that the Democratic party is not doing enough for the rural schools, yet he fails to offer a remedy, but goes on and says I am condemning a man who does offer one. This is not true. I am not acquainted with Mr. Holton's remedy, but if it can help the public school system it is worth a trial.
In my other letter I mentioned some of the needs of the public schools, and I think it unnecessary to repeat them. However, there is one important, pressing need, and that is free textbooks. I could mention numbers of instances during my experience where children were held back for want of proper books. I know not of any party favors this issue, but I do know of an important one. A rigid compulsory law is useless without free text books. The constitution of North Carolina says: "The people have the right to the privileges of education and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right."
Now, are we guarding this right when there are children being denied this great privilege? Are we guarding it when we permit the parents to keep their boys at home? Are we guarding it when we vote our money, paid as taxes, away to pay the salary of some great politician?
These are the questions that the voters of North Carolina will answer Tuesday. May we realize their importance and give them a careful, non-partisan consideration.—R. G. HOLDER.

HUGHES WINDS UP
CAMPAIGN TRAVELS
IN NEW YORK STATE
(Continued from page One)
erated his endorsement of the Republican platform plank, declaring for a treaty with Russia that will recognize the right of expatriation.
A third address of the evening was at Kismet hall. Here again he found an audience that had waited two hours to hear him and hundreds standing in the street.
When Mr. Hughes' train arrived in this city this morning he was greeted at the station by 500 members of the Hughes College Men's League. The delegation formed an escort for him along the way and he frequently bowed to the crowd.
"Sure the Fight is Won"
"I am deeply touched by this splendid reception," Mr. Hughes said when he reached his hotel. "I come back home perfectly sure the fight is won."
In his day speeches Mr. Hughes spoke chiefly on the law and the maintenance of American rights abroad. He also assailed the administration for "broken promises" with respect to the reduction of the cost of living, the observance of the merit system in making appointments, the maintenance of American rights abroad and economy in the expense of government.
It was no time, Mr. Hughes declared, for his political opponents to be sensitive about criticism.
"We are taking account of stock," he said in his Newburgh speech. "Our opponents seem to be a little sensitive about the stock taking. They seem to have the idea that there ought not to be any criticism of the administration. Well, we would not do very well in American life under our institutions if we went ahead in that way. We want fair criticism. We want candid criticism, but we must conserve the opportunities of American life and the honor of the American race."
The policy which would conserve the honor of the American name and result in upholding American rights was not, Mr. Hughes said, the policy of bragging.
"Who has not the slightest desire to go through the world bragging, boasting," he said.
Mr. Hughes spoke at Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Yonkers. Crowds greeted him at each stop. At each place many sought

MUCH WORK BEING
DONE IN THE CITY
Superintendent of Public Works Firth Reports Many Improvements in His Department
Considerable work has been done during the month of October by the Department of Public Works, under the supervision of Mr. Joseph Firth. Following is his report, as filed with the Board of Aldermen last night:
Street Department
This department has finished grading East First street and has graded Cromartie and Bruce streets to the Columbian Heights colored school; has graded Fifteenth street and East First street from Poplar to Brookstown avenue; has set curb on West Fourth street, on Fifteenth, and on Cromartie and Bruce streets; has laid block gutter on First street; has shaped Oak street from Eighth to Tenth streets and has hauled cinders, and done necessary repair work, and cleaned ditches, etc.; has hauled coal to schools and water works.
Water Department
This department has laid a six-inch water main on North Main street and made the necessary taps and repairs on water main, taps being quite heavy this month. Bids have been received and material ordered for the sixteen-inch line from Salem station. Various sewers have been repaired. The plumbing inspector has inspected 193 rough-in fixtures and 128 finished fixtures.
Sanitary Department
This department has performed routine duties.
Engineering Department
This department has been busy giving lines and grades, making surveys and indexing plans and profiles. Plans have been made for the improvement at Abattoir.
Contracts
The Atlantic Bitulithic Company has finished flush-coating Glade street and are now grading Crafton street, in which they have also set the curbing. C. M. Thomas and Company have completed the paving of Clover street, a six-foot curb culvert across Second street at Linden and are now working on a similar one on Eleven and One-half street.
Cement sidewalk work has been active for the past month, walks being laid on West End Boulevard, Twenty-second street at Hospital and on West Fifth street.

INVESTIGATION OF
NEWSPRINT PAPER
PRICES COMPLETED
(Continued from page one)
facturers for newsprint paper were less than \$2 per hundred pounds during the first half of 1916.
Low Manufacturing Cost
The average cost of manufacture of newsprint paper in domestic mills was less than \$33 per ton or \$1.55 per hundred pounds, during the first half of 1916, as shown both by the manufacturers' own cost sheets and by costs as revised by the accountants of the commission. Furthermore, these average costs were slightly lower than the average cost in any year from 1913 to 1916.
The average cost declined in the first half of 1916, the market prices of some of the materials of manufacture advanced and were unusually high.
"It should be noted that the most important materials which advanced in price, sulphite and ground wood, were produced by most of the paper manufacturers without an increase in cost, and not bought as market prices, while some other manufacturers were protected against the increase in price by contracts."
It is generally claimed in the trade that costs in the future will increase, particularly on account of the scarcity of labor, cost of bringing logs to the mills. This is necessarily a matter of prediction, concerning which the commission expresses no opinion.
"The quality of newsprint paper produced by domestic manufacturers in the first half of 1916, was somewhat greater than in any preceding half year since the middle of 1913. The increase in production was accomplished by running mills to full capacity. Recently most mills have been operating 24 hours per day for six days per week.
"The quantity of newsprint paper imported, which came chiefly from Canada, equaled about one-third of the domestic production, and showed a great increase in the first half of 1916. The quantity exported also increased during the period, though the exports were small compared with imports. The prices, however, offered by foreign buyers were high.
"The stocks of newsprint paper, which are very small in comparison with the production, not only declined during the first half of 1916, but also were lower than at any time during the year 1915.
"As there was a large increase in production and imports, accompanied by a decline in stock, while there was only a small tonnage exported, it is evident that there was decided increase in consumption during the first half of 1916.
"An increase in the demand for newsprint paper is also indicated by the fact that the sworn statement respecting the circulation of newspapers made to the Postoffice Department generally show larger issues by the leading newspapers.
New Machines Will Begin Soon
Before the recent price advance, certain other grades of paper were showing higher profits per ton than newsprint paper and there was a tendency to change from this grade to other grades. This movement seems to have been checked for the present by the high prices of newsprint paper. Furthermore, it is stated that before the end of this year four new machines, two in this country and two in Canada, with an aggregate daily capacity of about 160 tons, will begin operations on newsprint paper. Other projected

TODAY
SEE
BOYLES BROTHERS
THE PEOPLE KNOW
Great Newspaper Sides With Wilson
(Editorial in New York Post.)
A request comes from a valued reader that the Evening Post declare its preference between Hughes and Wilson. In common with the great body of independents, the Evening Post entered this campaign with a mind open to conviction. We could not pretend to overlook the serious objections to President Wilson. From Mr. Hughes we hoped for an exhilarating campaign with far-reaching and constructive policies, discussed in an appealing manner and on a high level. He is sorely disappointed all who expected this. His attacks upon Mr. Wilson have been far too sweeping and without a particle of generous recognition. We agree with Prof. Bliss, Perry in what he has lately written: "I like fair play. Having known Woodrow Wilson for nearly twenty-five years as a high-minded gentleman of absolute integrity, of stubborn Scotch-Irish courage, and of passionate devotion to his country, I resent the wilful misrepresentation and malignant disparagement which characterize the campaign against him." In this respect, Mr. Hughes has been the President's best campaigner. Meanwhile, Mr. Wilson has in his speeches shone by contrast. He has known how to be dignified while forebore. And the increasing emphasis which the whole drift of the campaign has placed upon the President's highest service to the country—his maintenance of peace with honor—has been unmistakable. His re-election would be the strongest kind of protest made from the people of the United States, from the people of the whole world, for this reason that the Evening Post, without abating its recorded criticisms of the President, a job, believes that victory for Mr. Wilson next Tuesday would be for the good of the country.

Interpretation of Ordinance is Discussed at Aldermen Meeting; Fruit Stands on Streets
The Sunday selling ordinance and the interpretation thereof consumed much of the time at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night, the matter having been brought up by Attorney E. C. Tavis, who represented a client who operates a cafe and has canned goods on his shelves to be served in connection with and as a part of meals.
The point in question was whether or not the phrase in the ordinance, "exposing for sale" means "exposing to view," the report having been made that Judge Stephenson had ruled that the meaning is the same, basing his opinion upon what he thought the meaning of the ordinance as it was passed.
It was pointed out that if "exposing to view" means "exposing for sale," then it would be necessary for the drug stores to cover up or to take out of their show cases on Sunday and hang curtains over the wall cases.
The ordinance was discussed from several angles, but no decision was reached as to the interpretation that should be placed on the wording, the purpose being, as it relates to cafes, according to Mayor Eaton and Chief Thomas, to prevent people who have small grocery stores from opening an eating place in them, that they could stay open on Sundays and sell their goods.
Another matter that came up for discussion was the privilege of the fruit stands, etc., are taking of having displays of their wares on the sidewalks. It was found that it is now unlawful for anything to be displayed on the sidewalks, the ordinance allowing two feet having been left out of the new volume of ordinances. A motion was carried to allow two feet and the matter was referred to the Ordinance Committee.
Abattoir Repairs
Superintendent of Public Works Joseph Firth reported that he had received two bids on the repairs and improvements to be made on the Abattoir, one from C. M. Thomas & Company at \$1,250 and the other from Mr. C. W. Robbins at \$1,125. The report was adopted and the Abattoir Committee will doubtless let the contract for the work, which is expected to begin Monday.
Notice of Appeal
Notice of appeal to court was given by Messrs. Mathias and H. P. Masten from the amount fixed by the Jury appointed to condemn their property on North Main street for widening the street. The jury allowed \$3,500 for the property and the owners are said to want \$4,500. Some of the aldermen expressed themselves as believing that the full value of the property had been allowed and that it should be fought out in the courts, while others were of the opinion that it would be better to try to compromise with the owners. No action was taken except to adopt the report of the committee on the condemnation proceedings.
Journal Want Ads. bring results.
Foreign cars be increased.
Mr. McChord announced tonight that he had telegraphed to the commission at Washington, recommending that an order for a formal hearing be issued immediately. A reply to his recommendations, Mr. McChord said, is expected tomorrow.
C. and O. Files Complaint
Complaint has been filed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company with the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was learned here tonight that railroads of the Middle West have refused to surrender to that company 20,000 of its coal and other cars. The Chesapeake and Ohio claims that restoration of these cars would enable the road to aid in relieving the coal shortage and that it is now hampered by the lack of cars in moving coal from the mines of West Virginia.
Journal Want Ads. bring results.

CAR SHORTAGE DUE
TO INEFFICIENCY
(Continued from page One)
attorneys for complaining shippers, in order that their testimony might be available in the event of a formal inquiry into the situation being held later.
Aside from Mr. Barnes, other railroad representatives heard were W. L. Parks, vice-president of the Illinois Central; J. F. Portfield, of the same system; and C. B. Phelps, superintendent of transportation of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Short statements were also presented by representatives of Ohio and Michigan coal dealers and consumers.
C. B. Phelps, testifying for the Louisville and Nashville, said there is at this time a net shortage of cars on that road of more than 16,000, and that of this number approximately 10,000 are coal cars.
Various reasons for shortages were assigned. Chief among them were the large volume of munition shipments to the seaboard, increased output of ore in the Lake regions and the removal of many colliers from the coal carrying trade along the Atlantic coast. These causes, it was asserted, had operated to draw cars from the south and west to the north and east, which had then been held there.
Remedies Suggested
Each of the railroad representatives testifying today recommended the assumption of control by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the distribution of cars. They also recommended that demurrage charges assessed against shippers and the per diem charge paid by railroads held

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Do as your conscience dictates. You ought to use the same good judgment in buying your clothing. If you do that, then you'll come here before making your final decision. Why not now.
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